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6
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period
16 June to 22 June
1946

ARMY
MEDICAL
JUL 8 1946
LIBRARY

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Public Assistance

In response to several requests for the release of summer clothing of Japanese army-navy stocks being held for relief, the Imperial Japanese Government has been directed to release them (SCAPIN 1563-A). Nothing in the directive will be construed as to prohibit the gratuitous issuance of this material to needy persons.

Foreign Nationals

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has informed SCAP that a special ration for foreign nationals has been in operation for sometime. The Japanese Government clarified specific group treatment as follows:

a. American-born Japanese who can prove their American Citizenship will receive supplementary rations on the same basis as other United Nationals. This order was issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to the Governors of Tokyo and Kyoto, 14 May 1946.

b. Filipinos married to Japanese will receive the Japanese ration.

c. Bonin Islanders of American, British, Portugese descent evacuated to Japan in 1944 will in the first two instances, receive supplementary rations accorded to United Nationals and in the last instance the same as Neutral Nationals.

d. European women married to Japanese will be treated as occidentals as will their children and be given the United Nationals or Neutral Nationals' ration as the case may be.

e. The rations indicated above are as follows which are the monthly allowances per person.

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<u>Item</u>	<u>United Nationals</u>	<u>Neutral Nationals</u>
Sugar	1.5 Kin (lb.)	1 Kin
Butter or substitute	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
Oil	3 go	2 go
Canned food	7 lbs.	5 lbs.
Beef	300 momme	300 momme
Flour	500 momme	400 momme
Sweet potato	3 kan	3 kan

Shelters for Homeless Persons

Roganji Temple, Tokyo, has been set aside as a domicile for homeless persons in Tokyo by the Tokyo-To Welfare Department. Two employees of the Welfare Department have been employed and live there. The occupants range from infants to aged persons and have been picked up from all parts of Tokyo.

The persons receive 1.1 yen per day allowance plus any private donations from persons visiting the Temple. There are approximately 100 persons being cared for with an ample supply of bedding, blankets and mats. A medical student is in attendance for first aid. Community cooking is practiced.

Control of Population Movements

In answer to inquiries, regarding why certain cities of over 100,000 population were not included in the provisions of the directive, (SCAPIN 944) 11 May 1946, subject: "Control of Population Movement", it was explained that the purpose of the directive was to prevent the flocking of people to war-torn areas where normal facilities have broken down and undue hardships would result from lack of food and shelter. Cities which were not bombed are able to absorb the normal shift of population.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Conferences were held with the Chief of the Communicable Disease Section of the Metropolitan Health Department concerning a threatened strike by the Federa-

tion of Metropolitan employees. A later conference on this same subject was held with representatives of the Labor Division, ESS and the Labor Officer, 32nd Military Government Company. It was pointed out that health and sanitary services must function uninterruptedly and that any union demands directed toward control of or interference with technical direction or operation could not be entertained. The "strike" commenced on 22 June but assurances have been received from both the governor and from the union that there would be no interruption of services.

A conference was attended which had been called to discuss and formulate an agreement with Soviet authorities concerning a contemplated exchange of repatriates between Japan and northern Korea. Agreement was reached on several points.

A detailed report by prefectures was received from the Welfare Ministry relative to completion of the smallpox revaccination program directed by Memorandum (SCAPIN 921) of 4 May 1946.

No new cases of cholera have been reported during the week outside of repatriation ports.

Sanitary Engineering

Insect and Rodent Control. A press conference was held on the control of intestinal and insect-borne diseases. Particular emphasis was placed on the individual's part in this health program, improved sanitation and control of flies and mosquitoes around the home.

It has been reported that DDT is being sold on the open market in some cities. As it seems very doubtful that the Japanese are producing this material in sufficient quantities to permit general sale, an investigation as to the source is being made. Strict control must be maintained over U. S. stocks to prevent their reaching illegal channels.

Laboratory Activities

Herbert Volk, Lt. (jg) MC-USNR, Laboratory Consultant, reported for duty in the Public Health and Welfare Section on 19 June 1946.

Conferences were held reviewing the Medical Examiners System preparatory to drafting a directive establishing the program on a nation-wide basis.

The penicillin assay laboratory was inspected. Tentative approval to continue operation was granted.

Application from Welfare Ministry to grant "permission for sale of penicillin" produced by Tamagawa factory, Wakamoto Drug Manufacturing Co., Ltd., not favorably considered at this time. Product produced currently does not meet minimum specifications.

Nutrition Service

On 17 June, the Nutrition Consultant, PH&W Section with representative from the Bureau of Health visited Chiba City and the surrounding villages to inspect the community kitchens. During the rice planting season these kitchens are set up and managed by the heads of each village. The purpose is to assure the community of adequate nutritional needs. Several kitchens were visited and preparation and distribution of food was observed and photographed.

Nutrition survey reports are beginning to come in. Results will be tabulated as soon as possible, and information gathered will be used to determine future nutritional needs.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3012 hospitals with a bed capacity of 205,934, of which 103,418 are occupied. For the same period there were 240,910 out-patients treated.

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SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

General

Three schools of nursing were surveyed in the Tokyo area. It is noted that there is a growing interest evidenced in the improvement of the nursing education courses. Personnel of the schools surveyed requested any assistance available. The survey of the schools in Iwate Prefecture was started.

Education

Several meetings of the Demonstration School Management were held with representative from this office attending. Problems discussed were the establishment of the eight-hour day for the student and graduate nurses, segregation of patients on wards according to type of medical service, procurement of food supplies. Talk was given to a group of thirty-five faculty members regarding the purpose of and plans for the Demonstration School.

The Refresher Course for Graduate Nurses, held at the Red Cross Hospital is about two-thirds completed. The entire group of ninety nurses still continues in attendance. These nurses have already carried back to their own schools and put into practice many of the procedures taught in the course.

The Council on Nursing Education held its regular meeting on 21 June. Two reports were presented and accepted. The report of the subcommittee on Supplementary Training recommended and outlined the content of a one-year's course which would make up the deficits in the training of the presently licensed nurses and enable them to apply for the proposed national examination for the licensure of graduate nurses. The subcommittee on Licensure of Graduate Nurses presented two revisions of its earlier report, one limited the length of time during which presently licensed nurses will be eligible to apply for the national examination, the second increased the membership of the Central Council

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to fifteen members, and provided for representation on the Council from all districts in Japan.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

Veterinary Educational Reform. The Council on Veterinary Education held its monthly meeting on 19 June 1946 at which time various subdivisions presented reports concerning progress made toward raising educational standards.

Meat and Dairy Inspection School. For the purpose of improving meat and dairy inspection procedure in Japan, a four day school extending from 11-14 June 1946 was held at the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Chief inspectors from all prefectures north of Shizuoko were in attendance.

Reports from Japanese

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported no new outbreaks of animal disease occurred during the week.

Monthly Animal Disease Report for May 1946. Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for May 1946, submitted by the Animal Disease Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax	2
Blackleg	1
Brucellosis	3
Trichomoniasis	61
Texas fever	51
Swine cholera	2
Swine erysipelas	2
Rabies	2
Strangles	140
Equine infectious anemia	331
Equine infectious abortion	21
Pullorum (chick)	579

Rabies Control. The Veterinary Hygiene Section of Tokyo Prefecture reports that the present dog population is 3858 and that 91 percent have been immunized against rabies.

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Monthly Meat Inspection Report, April 1946. Following is a summary of the Meat Inspection Report for April 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	12,472	1200	39	4207	3338
Condemned					
Ante mortem	0	1	0	0	0
Post mortem					
Total	13	0	0	1	8
Partial	154	3	0	32	301
Viscera	2066	67	0	1151	386

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report, April 1946. Following is a summary of the Dairy Inspection Report for April 1946, submitted by the Veterinary Hygiene Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

Special Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	19
Milk samples examined	15
Over bacterial standards <u>a/</u>	0
Under butterfat standards <u>b/</u>	0
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	17
Over bacterial standards <u>a/</u>	0
Under butterfat standards <u>b/</u>	0

Ordinary Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	8695
Milk samples examined	9235
Over bacterial standards <u>c/</u>	437
Under butterfat standards <u>d/</u>	2749
<u>Plant Inspections</u>	3176
Over bacterial standards <u>c/</u>	308
Under butterfat standards <u>d/</u>	596

Goat Milk

<u>Farm Inspections</u>	38
Milk samples examined	30
Over bacterial standards <u>c/</u>	2
Under butterfat standards <u>d/</u>	1

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a/ - 50,000 per cc

b/ - 3.3 percent

c/ - 2,000,000 per cc

d/ - 3.0 percent

Report of Research Activities by the Veterinary Laboratory Section,
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

The following research activities are in progress:

- a. Fowl pox vaccine.
- b. Fowl pest virus.
- c. Bovine tuberculosis, serum diagnosis, chemical analysis of bacillus tuberculosis.
- d. Cattle plague, antigen for complement fixation test.
- e. Bovine abortion
 - 1. Brucella abortus, immunization
 - 2. Vibrio fetus, diagnosis and immunization
 - 3. Trichomonas
- f. Swine cholera, virus studies.
- g. Equine contagious abortion, vaccine and serum.
- h. Equine infectious anemia, diagnosis, immunization and curatives.
- i. Bovine piroplasmiasis, curatives.

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

For the period ending 15 May 1946, 109 dentists whose offices were destroyed have been rehabilitated.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

General

Officers of this Division investigated a report of black market dealings in DDT and found stocks of U. S. produced DDT in the hands of Japanese who had been employed as members of dusting teams engaged in typhus control work. The extent

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of the illicit dealings are not known at this time and further investigations are being conducted,

This Division is experiencing some difficulty in arranging for prompt payment to manufacturers for supplies and equipment produced for insecticide and rodent control programs. In order to accomplish these programs it is necessary that manufacturers be reimbursed expeditiously and that supplies and equipment be allocated to Prefectural Insect and Rodent Control officers for use as required. The Legal Division, PH&W Section is studying the subject. In the meantime distribution is being made to prefectures with the understanding that financial transactions will be settled at a later date.

Production

The possibility of producing HCN in Japan is being explored. Approximately 50,000 pounds would be required annually for fumigation of Japanese ships. This material should be substituted for the present antiquated sulphur method of fumigation.

The production of hand dusters is being adjusted to maintain a stock level of 20,000.

Monthly report for May 1946 on production of vaccines indicates a favorable trend. Vaccine in the quantities listed below were produced during April and May 1946:

<u>Vaccine</u> <u>Unit cc</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cholera	15,000,000	20,000,000	35,000,000
Triple Typhoid	4,484,000	12,000,470	16,484,470
Typhoid	3,481,349	1,137,720	4,619,069
Smallpox	7,346,425	16,243,945	23,590,370
Typhus	67,350	240,850	308,200
Diphtheria Toxoid	244,000	185,590	429,590

These figures indicate the production of vaccines that have been assayed. Additional quantities were produced but the products had not been tested at the

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end of May. Diphtheria Toxoid production will be accelerated during the month of June. Production of small quantities in April and May was necessitated by the urgent need for a large production of cholera vaccine.

The production of 10,000 each Sprayer, Liquid, continuous spray, two quart, has been requested at the earliest possible date. These sprayers can be utilized within cities for spraying of small standing bodies of water.

The supply requirements for the mosquito and fly control program for 1947 have been compiled. Approximately 3,000,000 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion will be required for this program. It was requested that a minimum of 400 tons of pyrethrum flowers be made available from this year's crop for the 1947 program. This was necessary in order that production of pyrethrum emulsion can be accomplished and distributed prior to the mosquito and fly season. Approximately 1,800,000 gallons of fuel oil #2 and 96,000 gallons of gasoline were also requested for this program. It is planned to produce pyrethrum emulsion for distribution not later than 1 May 1947 for the 1947 program.

Distribution of rat poison has been made to all prefectures.

Weekly report of the Welfare Ministry regarding production of supplies for the mosquito and fly control program was satisfactory. Fuel oil and gasoline has been delivered to the manufacturers of pyrethrum emulsion and sizeable production is expected for week 24-29 June. Approximately 100 knapsack sprayers, 3 gallon type and 100 sprayers for spraying rice paddies and fields will be forwarded to Fukuoka, Nagasaki and Saga prefectures in the immediate future since some cholera cases have appeared in these prefectures.

Distribution

Mal-distribution of medical supplies and equipment continues to be a problem. Aggressive action is being taken to redistribute supplies in National Hospitals. There are still many other stocks which for various reasons have not reached

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normal trade channels. Prefectural medicine control companies have been instructed to make distribution without reference to the various local associations which have, in the past, attempted to allocate supplies but as a general rule have only delayed distribution. Military Government field personnel should check on the activities of control companies to insure that supplies are not being hoarded. It is evident that most of these companies do not intend to revise long standing policies until forced to do so.

Reports from the Medicine Control Company indicate that during the month of May, ¥ 18,202,963.75 worth of controlled medicines were produced, and ¥ 29,933,122.43 worth of controlled medicines distributed. This is an increase of 100 percent over distribution in April.

Distribution of necessary medical supplies for the conducting of bacteriological examinations for cholera to the repatriation centers and ports, are now in progress. A field representative from this office is now making a personal tour to the ports involved to ascertain the receipt of these supplies, and to assist the port officials in their procurement, if necessary.

Plans are now being formulated for a national distribution of surgical instruments and appliances, by the Welfare Ministry and the Central Instrument Control Association. The distribution of both returned military and civilian produced surgical appliances and equipment will, in the very near future, be set up on a systematic basis.

Narcotics

Investigations conducted by narcotic control officers resulted in the arrest of two black market dealers in narcotics and the confiscation of 530 ampules of narcocon. Also a Japanese doctor and his nurse were apprehended. They were supplying geisha narcotic addicts with narcotics, selling a half gram for as high as ¥ 500. Both of the cases will be tried in Japanese courts.

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SECTION VIII

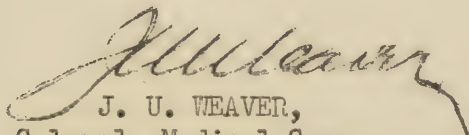
LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None



J. U. WEAVER,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Deputy Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

3 Incls:

- #1 - Instr. on Procedures for Diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis.
- #2 - Communicable Disease Report for week ending 8 June 46.
- #3 - Venereal Disease Report for week ending 1 Jun 46.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SURGEON

11 June 1946

INSTRUCTIONS ON PROCEDURES FOR DIAGNOSIS OF JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS

These instructions supersede those on same subject dated
17 May 1946.

I. Education Program for Medical Personnel: TB MED 181 and 212 will be read by all medical officers and they will be carefully briefed on the urgent necessity for detecting and reporting the earliest cases of this disease in order that all major commands in Japan, the Ryukyus, and Korea may have ample warning to take immediate protective measures. Inasmuch as the disease occurs during the months of July, August, and September, and generally appears first in areas farthest south, medical personnel stationed in such areas will maintain particularly close watch, not only in occupational personnel and their dependents, but also in the civilian population, particularly the younger age groups, through liaison with local Military Government units, and transmit such information without delay, through proper channels, to the Office of the Chief Surgeon.

The greatest stress will be given to (1) the serious nature of this disease (case fatality rates have been as high as 40-75 percent), (2) the high susceptibility of non-natives contrasted with the native population which has long been exposed to the disease and, (3) the fact that this disease is the most serious mosquito-borne disease of Japan and Okinawa.

Instructions on Procedures for Diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis
Cont'd.

II. Instructions to Medical Officers for Diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis: Suspected cases of encephalitis will be transferred immediately to a general or station hospital for a complete diagnostic work-up. Drowsiness, lethargy, mental confusion, and disorientation, and semi-coma or complete coma in the more severe cases, occurring in association with high fever, nuchal and spinal rigidity, leukocytosis and pleocytosis constitute the most important manifestations for diagnostic purposes. Purposeless movements, athetosis, tremors, incoordination, difficulties in speech ranging from slurring to complete aphasia, may also be seen. Lumbar puncture will be performed in all febrile cases with any manifestation suggestive of involvement of the nervous system. Pleocytosis, ranging from 22 to 660 white cells per cu. mm., was found in the cerebrospinal fluid of all serologically proved cases of Japanese B Encephalitis previously encountered in American military personnel. The cells are usually predominately mononuclear, but in the first few days after onset a predominance of polymorphonuclears may occur. The sugar in the cerebrospinal fluid is within normal limits, and the protein which as a rule is only slightly increased early in the disease, is usually present in greater concentration during convalescence. It should be borne in mind that poliomyelitis and other syndromes, of as yet unknown etiology, exhibiting fever, nuchal and spinal rigidity, and pleocytosis may also be encountered, and the clinical diagnosis of encephalitis shall be made only in patients with signs suggestive of cerebral or cerebellar involvement. However, all suspected virus diseases of the nervous system will be investigated by serological methods.

Instructions on Procedure for Diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis
Cont'd.

III. Specific Diagnosis: A specific diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis virus infection can be made only in the laboratory. For practical purposes the diagnosis will be based on the demonstration that complement fixing or neutralizing antibodies for the virus, which were either absent or present in low concentration during the early stage of the disease, have developed or appeared in sufficiently increased titre during later stages or convalescence. Blood will be taken on all cases of suspected virus infection of the nervous system, including suspected poliomyelitis, at the following intervals:

1. As soon after onset as possible.
2. 14 days after onset (or if the patient is in a terminal state just before death).
3. 28 days after onset.
4. Other specimens upon request of the Virus Commission Laboratory.

IV. The procedure for collecting and shipping specimens will be as follows:

1. 20 to 30 cc of blood will be drawn in a dry syringe under sterile precautions and allowed to clot in a sterile container.
2. If the hospital is in the immediate vicinity of Tokyo, the clotted blood should be obtained early in the morning and sent by special messenger to the Virus Commission Laboratory, 42nd General Hospital, Tokyo. If for any reason the clotted blood cannot be sent immediately it should be stored in an ordinary refrigerator (not dry ice).
3. At hospitals from which specimens cannot reach the Virus Commission Laboratory, 42nd General Hospital, Tokyo, within 24 hours,

Instructions on Procedure for Diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis
Cont'd.

the blood should be kept in a refrigerator until the serum can be drawn off and centrifuged under sterile conditions. Blood or serum should be placed in a sterile screw capped bottle or tube and properly labeled with the patient's name, ASN, hospital and date blood was drawn. Where screw capped containers are not available the container should be stopped with a rubber stopper held tightly in place with adhesive tape. For transmittal the bottle or tube should be placed in a condom and the latter tied in a knot at the top to keep out water after which it will be placed in a thermos bottle or other closed container filled with cracked ice.

4. The first blood specimen will be accompanied by an abstract of the history, clinical findings, laboratory data, dates and type of encephalitis vaccination if any, and any other data which may be pertinent. Subsequent blood specimens will be accompanied by a summary of the progress notes. No serological work will be done on specimens which are not accompanied by such notes.

5. The staff of the Virus Commission Laboratory will carry out virus isolation studies on cerebrospinal fluid, blood, stools, nasopharyngeal washings, saliva, etc., but such specimens should not be forwarded except when specifically requested by the Virus Commission Laboratory.

V. Autopsy Material: Autopsy will be performed as soon after death as possible. If the hospital is in the immediate vicinity of Tokyo request should be made to the Office of the Chief Surgeon, GHQ, AFPAC, for a representative of the Virus Commission Laboratory to be present at the autopsy. This representative will arrange for obtaining suitable specimens for virus isolation. The following technique will be used in obtaining suitable pieces of brain tissue for animal inoculation:

Instructions on Procedure for Diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis
Cont'd.

1. After reflecting the scalp, towels or gauze will be used to cover and tie back the hair to keep it out of the operating field.

2. The calvarium will be thoroughly washed with alcohol, as will the instruments used in sawing through it and removing it.

3. The dura will be washed with alcohol and sterile scissors and forceps will be used to reflect it.

4. Approximately one cubic centimeter pieces of gray matter will be taken with the sterile scissors and forceps from the frontal, parietal and occipital regions of the cortex of both sides and put into a sterile container.

5. Using the same sterile scissors and forceps to cut nerve trunks, tentorium, etc., the entire brain will be removed and placed on a sterile towel with the ventral surface facing up. Using the sterile instruments the following additional pieces of brain tissue will be obtained: Cerebellar cortex from each side, thin slices from one or the other side of the midbrain, pons, and medulla, and a piece of the cervical cord. These pieces will be added to the others in the sterile container.

6. If dry ice is available, the pieces of nervous tissue thus removed should be put in a sterile, tightly-rubber-stoppered (held in place with adhesive) or screw cap, thick glass bottle or tube, and no liquid of any kind should be added. The bottle is to be surrounded by dry ice and immediately sent by courier to the Virus Commission Laboratory. If there is no dry ice, the tightly closed bottle or tube should be put in a condom which will be tied in a knot to keep out water, surrounded by cracked ice and forwarded immediately by courier as above.

Instructions on Procedure for Diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis

Cont'd.

The presence of multiple lesions in all parts of the gray matter of the cerebral cortex (not only the motor area as in poliomyelitis) and in the Purkinje cell and molecular layers of the cerebellar cortex in cases of Japanese B Encephalitis and their absence in cases of bulbar poliomyelitis, governs the selection of pieces for rapid preliminary histological examination. The entire remaining brain and spinal cord should be fixed in a large quantity of 10 percent formalin (at least 5 to 10 times the volume of tissue to be fixed). Both olfactory bulbs should also be included. The brain should be sliced in a number of different areas (without completely severing continuity) and pieces of paper should be inserted in the cuts to permit better fixation.

Inclosure Nos. 2 and 3 missing

